

# THA

if the first authors might speak for themselves, would appear a *thankless* office.

Wage still their wars,  
And bring home on thy breast more *thankless* scars. *Cragshaw*  
*THANKLESSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *thankless*.] Ingratitude; Failure to acknowledge good received.

Not 't have written then, seems little less  
Than worst of civil vices, *thankless*. *Donne*

*THANKOFFERING*. *n. f.* [*thank* and *offering*.] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

A thousand *thank-offerings* are due to that providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities. *Watts*

*THANKSGIVING*. *n. f.* [*thanks* and *give*.] Celebration of mercy.

These sacred hymns Christianity hath peculiar to itself, the other being songs too of praise and *thanksgiving*, wherewith as we serve God so the Jews likewise. *Hooker*, b. v. tude; meritorious.

Of old there were songs of praise and *thanksgiving* unto God. *Neh.* xii. 46.

We should acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praises and *thanksgiving*. *Tillotson's Sermons*

*THANKWORTHY*. *adj.* [*thank* and *worthy*.] Deserving gratitude. This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief. *1 Pet.* ii. 19.

If love be compell'd, and cannot chafe,  
How can it be grateful, or *thankworthy* prove? *Davies*

*THARM*. *n. f.* [*tharm*, Saxon; *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Intestines twisted for several uses.

*THAT*, pronoun. [*thata*, Gothick; *thet*, Saxon; *dat*, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other.  
He wins me by that means I told you. *Shakespeare*

Octavia, not only that,  
That were excusable, that and thousands more  
Of semblable import, but he hath wad'd  
New wars against Pompey. *Shakespeare*

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.  
You'll rue the time  
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakespeare*

Nothing they but dust can show,  
Or bones that hasten to be so. *Cowley*

3. Who; relating to an antecedent person.  
Saints that taught and led the way to heav'n. *Tichel*

4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing.  
I'll know your business, that I will. *Shakespeare*

They said, what is that to us? see thou to that. *Math.*

Ye defraud, and that your brethren. *1 Cor.* vi. 8.

Yet for all that, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not cast them away. *Lev.* xxv. 44.

They weep as if they meant  
That way at least proud Nabas to prevent. *Cowley*

This runcick subject will occur upon that of poetry. *Temple*

What is inviting in this sort of poetry proceeds not so much from the idea of a country life itself, as from that of its tranquillity. *Pope*

5. Opposed to this as the other to one.  
This is not fair; nor profitable that;  
Nor 't other question proper for debate. *Dryden's Persius*

In this scale gold, in 't other fame does lie,  
The weight of that mounts this so high. *Cowley*

6. When this and that relate to foregoing words, this is referred like *he* or *co* to the latter, and that like *he* or *co* to the former.

Such as,  
By religion is meant a living up to those principles, that is, to act conformably to our best reason, and to live as becomes those who believe a God and a future state. *Tillotson*

8. That which; what.  
Sir, I think the meat wants that I have. *Shakespeare*

9. The thing.  
The Nazazite hath vowed, besides that that his hand shall get. *Cowley*

10. The thing which then was.  
Secure proud Nabas slept,  
And dreamt, vain man, of that day's barb'rous sport. *Cowley*

11. By way of eminence.  
This is that Jonathan, the joy and grace,  
That Jonathan in whom does must remain  
All that fond mothers wish. *Cowley*

Hence love himself, that tyrant of my days. *Cowley*

12. In THAT. As being.  
Things are preached not in that they are taught, but in that they are published. *Hooker*, b. v.

*THAT*, conjunction.

1. Because.  
It is not that I love you less  
Than when before your feet I lay.  
But to prevent the sad increase  
Of hopeless love, I keep away. *Waller*

# THE

Forgive me that I thus your patience wrong. *Cowley*

2. Noting a consequence.  
That he should dare to do me this disgrace,  
Is fool or coward writ upon my face? *Dryden*

The custom and familiarity of these tongues do sometimes so far influence the expressions in these epistles, that one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Lake*

3. Noting indication.  
We answered, that we held it so agreeable, as we both forgot dangers past and fears to come, that we thought an hour spent with him was worth years of our former life. *Bacon's New Atlantis*

4. Noting a final end.  
Treat it kindly, that it may  
With at least with us to stay. *Cowley*

*THATCH*. *n. f.* [*Saxo*, Saxon; *strath*, Skimmer, from *thac*, a roof; in Mlandick *thak*. *Mr. Lxx*.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

Hard by a fye, beneath a roof of *thatch*  
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days  
Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did wade. *Swift*

Cod, whiting, oyster, mackerel, sprat, or plaice.  
A plough-boy, who has never seen any thing but *thatch*-  
ed houses, naturally imagines that *thatch* belongs to the very nature of a house. *Hutchins*

Then came rosy Health from her cottage of *thatch*, *Smart*  
To *THATCH*. *v. a.* [*thac*, Saxon; *thac*, Dutch.] To cover as with straw.

Make false hairs, and *thatch*  
Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead. *Shakespeare*

Moss growth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or *thatch*-  
ed. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N. 537.

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold  
The palace *thatch*'d with straw. *Dryden*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris  
Might raise a house above two stories;  
A lyric ode would *thatch*, a catch  
Would tile, an epigram would *thatch*. *Swift*

On the cottage *thatch*'d, or lordly roof  
Keen faltering. *Thomson*

*THATCHER*. *n. f.* [*thatch*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

You merit new employments daily;  
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gardener, bailly. *Swift*

Ash is universal timber; it serves the soldier, seaman, carpenter, *thatcher*, and husbandman. *Mortimer*

To *THAW*. *v. a.* [*thaw*, Saxon; *degen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.  
When thy melted maid  
His letter at thy pillow hath laid:  
If thou beginst to *thaw* for this,  
May my name step in. *Donne*

It on firm land  
Thaw's not but gathers heap, and ruin seems  
Of ancient pile; all else deep snow and ice. *Milton*

Having let that ice *thaw* of itself, and frozen the liquor a second time, we could not discern any thing. *Boyle*

2. To remit the cold which had caused frost.  
To *THAW*. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,  
Where Phœbus' fire scarce *thaws* the ficles. *Shakespeare*

Think not that Cæsar bears such rebel blood,  
That will be *thaw*'d from the true quality  
With that which melteth fools. *Shakespeare*

My love is *thaw*'d,  
Which, like a waxen image gain'd a fire,  
Bears no impression of the thing it was. *Shakespeare*

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare  
From far, and seem'd to *thaw* the freezing air. *Dryden*

She can unlock  
The clasp'd charm, and *thaw* the numbing spell. *Milton*

Her icy heart is *thaw*'d.

*THAW*. *n. f.* [*thaw*, from the verb.] Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth such as liquifies congelation.

I was the prince's jester, and diller than a great *thaw*.  
A man of my kidney, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and *thaw*. *Shakespeare*

Harden his stubborn heart, but still as ice.  
More harden'd after *thaw*. *Milton*

That cold country where discourse doth freeze in the air all Winter, and may be heard in the next Summer, or at a great *thaw*. *Wilkins's Math. Magic*

When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,  
A kindly *thaw* unlocks it with cold rain. *Dryden*

First the tender blade peeps  
The article, [*de*, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing.  
Your son has paid a soldier's debt:  
He only liv'd but till he was a man;  
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,  
In the unthinking station where he fought,  
But like a man he dy'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

# THE

He put him in mind of the long pretence he had to be groom of the bed chamber, for the which he could not chuse but say, that he had the queen's promise. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,  
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley*

I'll march the mules Hannibal.  
The fair example of the heav'nly lark,  
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;  
Above the stars let thy bold musick sound,  
Thy humble nest build on the ground. *Cowley*

The fruit  
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
Brought death into the world,  
Night shades the phoebes, and all in silence lie,  
All but the mournful phoebes and I. *Pope*

2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verse.  
Who had 'st especial engines been to rear  
His fortunes up unto the state they were,  
Th' adorning them with so much art  
Is but a barb'rous kill.  
'Tis like the poisoning of a dart,  
Too apt before to kill. *Cowley*

3. Sometimes *he* is cut off.  
In this scale worth, in 't other gold does lie. *Cowley*

4. In the following passage *the* is used according to the French idiom.  
As all the considerable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution the most adapted to the poverty of these countries. *Addison on Italy*

*THEATRICAL*. *adj.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

*THEATRE*. *n. f.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.]

1. A place in which shews are exhibited; a playhouse.  
This wife and universal theatre,  
Presents more woful pageants than the scene  
Wherein we play. *Shakespeare*

When the boats came within sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, yet so as they might go about, so as they all stood as in a theatre beholding this light. *Bacon*

2. A place rising by steps like a theatre.  
Shade above shade, a woody theatre  
Of stateliest view. *Milton*

In the midst of this fair valley flood  
A native theatre, which rising slow,  
By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. *Dryden*

*THEATRICK*. *adj.* [*theatrum*, Latin.] Scenic; relating to a theatre.

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# THE

*THEM*, the oblique of *they*. *Shakespeare*

The materials of *them* were not from any herb. *Wilkins*

*THEME*. *n. f.* [*thème*, Fr. from *thema*.]

1. A subject on which one speaks or writes.  
Every object of our idea is called a *theme*, whether it be a being or not being. *Watts*

Two truths are told,  
As happy prologues to the swelling act  
Of the imperial *theme*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name  
Was not far off. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*

O! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream  
My great example, as it is my *theme*:  
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;  
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham*

Whatever near Eurota's happy stream,  
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *theme*. *Roscommon*

Though Tyber's streams immortal Rome behold,  
Though foaming Hermus swells with tides of gold,  
From heav'n itself though seven-fold Nilus flows,  
And harvests on a hundred realms bestows;  
These now no more shall be the muse's *themes*,  
Loft in my fame, as in the sea their streams. *Pope*

2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topic.

3. The original word whence others are derived.  
Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs. *Watts*

*THEMSELVES*. *n. f.* [*See THEY and SELF*.]

1. These very persons.  
Whatsoever evil befalleth in that, *themselves* have made themselves worthy to suffer it. *Hooker*, b. v.

2. The oblique case of *they* and *selves*.  
They open to *themselves* at length the way. *Milton*

Waken children out of sleep with a low call, and give them kind usage till they come perfectly to *themselves*. *Locke*

*THEM*. *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; *than*, Saxon; *than*, Dutch.]

1. At that time.  
The then bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majesty throughout that whole journey. *Clarendon*

There, then a boy, with my arms I laid. *Dryden*

2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; soon afterwards.  
If an herb be cut off from the roots in Winter, and then the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in Summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N. 437.

3. In that case; in consequence.  
Had not men been fated to be blind,  
Then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood. *Dryden*

Had fate so pleas'd I had been eldest born,  
And then without a crime the crown had worn. *Dryden*

If all this be so, then man has a natural freedom. *Locke*

4. Therefore; for this reason.  
If then his providence  
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good. *Milton*

Now then be all thy weighty cares away,  
Thy jealousies and fears, and, while you may,  
To peace and soft repose give all the day. *Dryden*

5. At another time: as now and then, at one time and other.  
Now shaves with level wing the deep, then soars. *Milton*

One while the master is not aware of what is done, and then in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. *Leffler*

6. That time: it has here the effect of a noun.  
Till then who knew  
The force of those dire arms? *Milton*

*THENCE*. *n. f.* [*thence*, according to *Minshew*, from *thence*.]

1. From that place.  
Fast by the oracle of God; I *thence*  
Invoke thy aid. *Milton*

Surat he took, and *thence* preventing fame,  
By quick and painful marches thither came. *Dryden*

2. From that time.  
There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days. *Isa.* lxxv.

3. For that reason.  
Not to fit idle with so great a gift  
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him. *Milton's Agonist*

4. From *thence* is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the same.  
From *thence*; from him, whose daughter  
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; *thence*  
We have cross'd. *Shakespeare*

There plant eyes, all must from *thence*  
Purge and disperse. *Milton*